

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME II—NUMBER 1.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 53.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED IN
Stanford, Kentucky.
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (UP STAIRS).
HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.
TERMS—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

REVUE DE LA MODE.

SPRING COSTUMES.

Fashion has issued new mandates and like the Draconian laws, written in blood, must be obeyed. We find in the late importations the jaunty school apron-front is composed of longitudinal pulls, which, to some figures, will be becoming and to only those should it be adopted.

Patience hasques are revived with immense revers laid on. Two shades appear, for instance: the undershirt is of a very light shade, while the revers for basque sleeves and skirt of the darkest shade.

TRIMMINGS.
Ruffles and other trimmings which have been placed around skirts are being put on either obliquely or crescent-shaped. Puffings will be revived to a great extent. A new material for trimming is a soft silk called *gros de zee*, being shown in many fashionable shades. This will be used for a new styled fichu, called *Maria Antoinette* parure, scarfs, folds and various trimmings. Ball fringe is again becoming favored and in the handsome shades make an effective display.

TIES.
Soft silk ties in two shades, half-inch, are used for in-door, but muslin ties composed of Swiss, *batiste* or India mull are used on ceremonious occasions, notwithstanding they are decidedly unbecoming. Some are made three or four inches in width and a yard in length, with ends either pointed, rounded or square. Many we find elaborately finished with medallions of applique or costly *Joint de Venise*. To make these a little less gaudy, a knot in a bright piece of ribbon that is not considered strictly in the fashion.

MILLINERY.
As importers predicted bonnets are towering and invariably have a diadem front or rolling coronet. Straws, of course, occupy the place vacated by rich velvets, and many beautiful styles in soft Myslins, rich Leghorns and lace patterns. The crowns are square or oblong, which is the only new feature. Flowers, Spanish blonde, beads and nests occupy a prominent position in trimming. Tips in ostrich, *morand*, of course, are used but not to such an extent as in the past season. Straws for ordinary purposes, such as, what ladies term, "black hats," are dyed in the beautiful browns and olive greens. For traveling they will be *par excellence*, as they require only a band of velvet with streamers. A novelty is straw flowers intermixed with leaves of cut jet, and an old-style revived is the straw buttons for dotting the veil as well as the straw fringes, laces and scarfs so much worn three years ago. *Lynette* takes the Dolly Varden hat and *Lynette* is said to be quite piquant. Large Leghorn flats such as middle-aged ladies enjoy wearing will be again worn.

JEWELRY.
For *deau-dress* jet again is the rage, and so great the demand that whole sets are made even to the *parure*.

FLOY.

An Editor's Speculation.

An editor in Iowa recently advertised that he "would take a good dog in payment of one year's subscription for his paper. The next day forty-three dogs were sent to the office. The day afterwards, when the news had spread out into the country, four hundred farmers sent two dogs apiece by express, with eight baskets full of puppies, all marked C. O. D. In the meantime the offer found its way into the neighboring State, and before the end of the week there were eight thousand dogs, tied up with ropes, in the editor's front and back yards. The assortment included all the kinds from bloodhounds down to poodles. A few hundred broke loose and swarmed on the stairs and howled, and had fights, and sniffed under the crack of the door as if they were hungry for some editor. And the editor climbed out of the window, up the water-spout, and out on the comb of the roof, and wept. There was no issue of the paper for six days, and the only way the friends of the eminent journalist could feed him was by sending lunch up to him in balloons. At last somebody thought of a barrel of arsenic and three tons of beef, and poisoned the dogs, and the editor came down only to find on his desk a bill from the Mayor for eight thousand dollars—being the municipal tax on dogs at one dollar per head.

A BILL was introduced in the Missouri Legislature requiring clerk's to keep a file of all newspapers published in their respective counties. The papers of the State advocate its adoption and say that it should have become a law when the State was first organized.

BARNUM is going to make his animals fireproof now. The elephant will wear a corrugated iron overcoat, the baboons will have Babcock extinguishers strapped to their backs, while the camels and other animals will be heavily coated with fireproof paint.

EMINENT WOMEN.

BY THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

In writing the biographies of eminent women it is eminently fit that we begin with mother Eve herself. Eve belonged to one of our first families, in fact the very first. She was related to the first man, on the Adam side, although she had deep cause to regret that she ever left Adam's side. Philosophers who have probed deep into the subject connect Eve's early career as a rib with the female fondness of a ribbon. Eve became Mrs. Adam, and they lived very happily together for a time. There was no other woman for her to be jealous of, and her husband was n't pestered with dressmakers' bills.

She was n't tortured by discovering love-letters from unknown females in Adam's coat-pocket, and Adam never blew her up because buttons weren't sewed on. Eve never saw a fashion-book or a fashion-plate, and never wore chignons or high-heeled shoes (she made a slip, but she could n't make a slipper); and if there had been lots of newspapers printed, she would n't have known how to make lack numbers available. It never occurred to her to go into the lecture field, and as for voting, she did n't know what it meant. If they were going out to a party, she did n't keep Adam waiting for her to dress until he was ready to Adam everything, and he was never known to come home with another man's hat or overcoat on.

How Eve could have lived without some other woman to gossip with, it is hard to understand at this day, but she did. Adam is supposed to have been kept in a glow of continual happiness by the reflection that he had n't any mother-in-law hanging around, and could n't have.

Oh, but those were delightful days when our first parents, in their innocence and simplicity, wandered about Eden Park, hand in hand, discussing the improvements that might be made; here an avenue, there a promenade, here an archway, and there a tunnel for an effluent pipe.

There is little record as to how mother Eve employed herself when not wandering in Eden. There was no sewing society for her to be president of, there were no clothes to be made up for the heathen, as there were very little heathen until the settlement of New York City. She could not play the piano, because she had none. Had she possessed one of those boons she would probably have driven her husband out of paradise without the intervention of the serpent. She could n't embroider, although her worsted work was a success—she worsted the whole human race. She could n't receive calls except when Adam called her, and got no invitations out to tea. She was totally ignorant of the delights of shopping, and never attended a matinee in her life. When she went out to promenade she never looked around to see what other women had on.

There was some compensation for being the only woman in the world. Eve was n't bothered with a "child girl." She did n't know what it was to have a servant in the kitchen. She was spared the annoyance of changing kitchen girls every week, and there were no "fellows" hanging around the kitchen steps.

Everything seemed to go well with Eve until the fruit season set in, and then, well every child knows the story. She was tempted into an apple-tree to pluck some fruit that was n't quite ripe, and fell. Adam fell, too—that is, he fell-to and helped her to eat it, although, with a meanness somewhat characteristic of his sex, he attempted to throw all the blame on the woman when detected. Too lazy to shake the tree himself, he was ready enough to partake of the fruit when brought to his hand.

After this *faux pas*, Adam and Eve were obliged to take their respective leaves of Eden. They were fig-leaves. Eve had suddenly become possessed with a love for dress, and from that early period until the present that love has gradually increased among the sex until now it amounts to a veritable passion with many of them. Eve founded a very extensive family. Besides the Massachusetts Adams, the entire human race may trace back to Mr. and Mrs. Adam, if their traces are long enough. We do not learn that Eve cut up very much after that affair in the garden. If she "raised Cain" it was because Cain was tough and hearty. If he had been a sickly child, perhaps she would n't have been able to raise him.

It is recorded that Adam reached the good old age of nine hundred and thirty years before he died, but no mention is made of Eve's age when she passed away. The well-known antipathy to telling her age which characterizes women in all ages, and under every climate, may perhaps account for this.

Eve has numerous namesakes at the present day. Christmas Eve being the favorite. New Year's Eve is generally welcomed. Then there is All-Hallow Eve. You can buy her at the plaster of Paris shops, where she is made all hollow. To cut the subject short, there is no human shade, be it cot or castle, palace or prison but what has its Eve.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

We learn from the Lexington Press that a fire on Thursday night destroyed five small houses in that town—chiefly occupied by negroes. Loss \$1,500.

Hiram Strother and Dens Rogers, partners in a Richmond grocery store, died neither over twenty years of age decamped the other night, leaving sundry little claims unsettled. They haven't made a particularly propitious beginning in life.

J. A. Murray, editor of the Cloverport Transcript, has been appointed a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.

According to the Greenville Independent there is a man living in that county who has been a member of a church for forty years, who never subscribed for a newspaper, and boasts that he never gave but thirty cents during his whole life for the support of the ministry.

The Greenville Independent finds it necessary to state that no murders were committed in that county during the past week.

The suit of Mr. W. G. Wade, of Simpson county, for damages against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, arising from being put off a freight train when he had a shippers' contract guaranteeing a free passage to Louisville, was tried a few days since in the Simpson Circuit Court, and the jury returned a verdict of two thousand for the plaintiff. In a similar suit for damages against the railroad, Mr. D. W. Sanders recovered, a few days since, \$2,500.

Says the Lexington Gazette: "An Irishman by the name of Graham, a groom at Woodburn, was killed instantly a few days since in a most singular manner. He was riding the celebrated stallion, Planet, for exercise, near where one of the farm hands was cutting down a tree, and was cautioned to get out of the way, but replied that he knew how to take care of himself. The words were hardly out of his mouth before the tree was upon him. His skull was fractured and his neck broken; but strange to say the horse did not receive a scratch. Graham was a good hand about horses, and ordinarily was perfectly trustworthy."

Horse Shoes.

The earliest horse-shoe makers appear to have been Vandals and Germans, in the graves of some of whom they have been found. They seem to have been totally unknown to the ancients. The first mention of them in literature is in the works of the Byzantine Emperor Leo, about a thousand years ago, by the name of "selenia"—half-moon or crescent. They are thus among the most modern of our every-day appliances. Before Leo's time, cavalry horses were often disabled by the wearing out of their hoofs. The war-horses mentioned by Job and other Scriptural writers were unshod. Receipts were given by Xenophon, Vegetius, and other writers, for hardening the hoof. The Japanese have for centuries used straw shoes or shoes for the feet of horses traveling on stony roads. They wear out quickly, but cost almost nothing, and can easily be repaired.

Horse-shoeing was probably introduced into England by William the Conqueror. Henry de Ferres, who came with him, had six horse-shoes quartered in his coat of arms, and is believed to have been superintendent of farriers. The superstition which attributed a power over evil spirits to horse-shoes, and which at one time prevailed so largely that most of the houses in the west of London had them nailed over the entrance, yet lingers. In many houses of the more ignorant classes in several counties they may still be seen thus displayed.

It was reserved for an American, Henry Burden, of Troy, to contrive machinery whereby this most useful article could be prepared, instead of by the tedious and laborious hand process that all nations up to the middle of this century employed.

Men Wanted.

In 1856, when a great reform was agitating the people, Dr. J. G. Holland published a little poem which we here-with produce as one of the topics of this time of stress and strain. It is as timely now as in 1856:

God give us men? a time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and will; Men who have honor; men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a denagogue; And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.

Tall men, sun-browned, who live above the fog In public duty, and in private thinking; For, while the rabble in their thumb-worn creeds, Their large professions and little deeds,—Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

Farmers Should Have Their Say.

The time has now come when farmers as a producing class should have something to say in reference to fixing the price on whatever they raise for market. Other trades and occupations have their organizations, and fix the prices, which are, to all intents and purposes, as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Look at the manufacturer!

Does he ask the farmer how much he will pay him for a plow? Not at all. On the contrary, should material or labor advance in price, straightway five or more per cent. is at once demanded. Mechanics representing every department of industry have their unions, and fix the price of both labor and products. In fact, union and co-operation are the rule, and not the exception, in all trades and professions except that of the farmer. Farmers have too long cherished the futile hope that times would be better and that better prices would soon be obtained for their products. This has resulted in nothing. The masterly inactivity of the farmers in this direction has literally bound them hand and foot, and they lie, as it were, at the mercy of the organized combinations now so common wherever wealth and population concentrate. Thanks, however, to an enlightened and liberal agricultural press, a new order of things is being inaugurated. Farmers' unions, granges, and clubs are being rapidly formed.

The time is now at hand when farmers, as a producing class, should have more to say in reference to legislation, for and against them, than they do at present. Heretofore they have been content with electing men to office whose fitness for representing the agricultural interests of their constituents was not taken into serious consideration. But that day is rapidly passing away, and the representative or senator who wilfully betrays the interests of the agricultural community will never have a second opportunity of doing so.

Whoever says there is no need of organization among farmers, is either an interested party or mentally incapable of comprehending the situation. In building up a new order of things we should build honestly. Captain Eads, the architect of the great bridge, did not start the foundation of the piers on the shifting sands, but upon the bed-rock. On this rock of truth let the farmers build, if they would bridge over the present difficulties. It is useless to hope longer. The time for action—honest, earnest endeavor—has now arrived. Deep as we are in the slough of despondency, unity of effort will lift us out of it. Faith in the future is a good thing as a tonic, but worthless when the bread and meat of positive endeavor as a motive power is wanted.

Farmers must unite in order to obtain a fair price for what they raise, and in order to get what they purchase at prices corresponding with those they obtain for their farm products.

Why are farmers still doubtful about the propriety of associative effort? If there can be any question as to its utility, why is it that those communities which take the greatest number of agricultural papers and books, are the first to organize? It is useless for the manufacturer to expect that the farmer will support as many middle men as formerly. It will not be done. There is a growing determination on the part of farmers to buy directly from the manufacturer.

If other classes combine and establish monopolies to oppress other classes, why should not farmers do so in self-defense? No matter what our individual opinions may be, there is no other alternative. Nearly all farmers admit the necessity of organizing, and are steadily and rapidly falling into line. Why hesitate?

The present depression in monetary affairs seems to have been caused by other influences than those which led to the disasters of 1837, '47, and '57, and which produced such a universal stringency in the money market at that time. As to the cause of the hard times and low prices now existing, a diversity of opinion exists. That they do exist is a self-evident fact. Wherein lies the remedy? In what way can better prices be obtained? By what means can we better secure the cost of production for our crops, and be enabled to fix and maintain a fair rate for them?—*Coleman's Rural World*.

Just as a traveler was writing his name on the register of a Leavenworth hotel, a certain insect took its way across the page. Laying down the pen, the man remarked, "I have been bled by Kansas City spiders, and interviewed by Fort Scott graybacks, but I—nue if I was ever in a hotel where these insects look over the register to take the number of your room."

It is said that a woman got a divorce from her husband in this State because he went to a meeting of the Good Templars, leaving her at home with a sick baby. It is to be hoped that there is no other woman in the State who would rather have her husband at home drunk than with the Good Templars sober.—*Courier-Journal*.

Proverbs by Quiz.

Fling not thy boot-jack at the warbling feline lest he laugh at thine anger, and there be none to fetch thy boot-jack unto thee again.

Beware of dogs and tickle not the palate of the war-horse with thy finger, lest thou fall upon evil ways and have the hydrophobia and the epizootic.

Four aces shall win the pot. Listen not to the voice of the snapping turtle and walk not abroad when elephants do fly, lest thy feet should be caught in a snare and the flying elephant should put an end on thee.

When thou drinkest the whisky of Porkopolis set thine house in order, for thou shalt be gathered unto thy fathers. Straddle not the blind when thou holdest nought save two duces, lest thine adversary hold trays and grab thy spondulix.

If thy soul longeth for Mary Ann, see that thou tell her of it quickly, so she may reject thee and thou mayest be happy.

Nourish thy mother-in-law and feed her upon prussic acid, and thou shalt reap thy reward in due season.

Be good to thyself, for if thou art not, then who will care for thee?

If thou wouldst be wise, put much spectacles upon thy nose and part thy hair in the middle, for brains will come to thee like a thief in the night and they shall not lack for brass.

If thou be wealthy, go West, and when thou hast joined the Young Men's Christian Association they will send thee to Congress and thou shalt have much Credit Mobilier.

When thou seest blood on the face of the moon, furnish up thy derringers and go slow lest thou run against a snag.

Take to thyself a wife—early and often.

The wag of a dog's tail indicateth which way the wind blows, but the wag of a fool's tongue indicateth nothing.

When thou eatest fish on Friday, take care that the bones thereof stick not in thy throat.

When thou hast dined upon nitroglycerine, let no man persuade thee to stop on sledge-hammers.

When a man boasteth to thee of his honesty, lead not thy left bower for his ace, for he hath the right bower in the sleeve of his argument.

Be virtuous and thou shalt be happy. The odd trick counteth one.

Pay your subscription for '73.

And you'll be happy, we'll agree; But 'twill never, never do To neglect that of '72.

A Matron's Advice to Young Girls.

Girls talk and laugh about marriage as though it were a jubilee, a gladstone thing, a rose without a thorn. And so it is, if it is all right; if they go about it as rational beings, instead of merry-making children. It is a life business, and that of heart and happiness. Therefore never do it in haste; never run away to get married; never "steal a marriage"; never marry for love, or standing, or fine person, or manners, but only for character, for worth, for the qualities of mind and heart which make an honorable man. Take time, and think long and well before you accept any proposal; consult your parents, then some judicious friend, then your own judgment. Learn all that it is possible for you to learn of your proposed husband; when all doubts have been removed, and not till then, accept him.

Fruit-Trees.

There can be no apology for owners of land who fail to plant fruit trees. Every fruit-tree planted adds twenty times its cost to the value of the farm; if in any event the owner or his heir has reason to sell the same, this truth will then be fully realized. Fruit is now becoming in many quarters a large source of profit, and if the finer qualities are produced, and attention is paid to the proper varieties and the times and seasons for their ripening and gathering, there can be no more profitable crop raised.

Chicken Cholera Cure.

Feed your chickens on Venetian red, mixed in cornmeal or dough until the dough is red. If they cannot eat it, wet the Venetian red and pour it down their throats.

To prevent the cholera, put the Venetian red in water where the chickens can drink every day.

This is a sure cure, and it is said, has never failed in any instance where it has been tried. It will cure when the chicken is so far gone it can make no noise. Venetian red costs but ten cents a pound.

A YOUNG lady North of the Ohio river somewhere, was burned to death the other day, while trying keep warm with some heated bricks, from which the fire kindled. It is strange that any sensible young woman should try such a villainous substitute as warm bricks for keeping warm these awfully cold nights. A live back-log that will move out of the warm place, in prompt obedience to a vigorous application of elbow-jogging, is a wiser small-sized kind of brick for resisting cold.—*Glasgow Times*.

Simple Division.

A Southern planter named P., pretty well to do in the world now, was some twenty years ago, a poor boy on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. One of the strongest and most marked traits of his character, was an inordinate love of money. This, however, in the characteristic of the people in them diggins, where they practice skinning the strangers during brisk seasons, and skinning one another during dull times.

In the course of time P. was of age, and thought it about time to get married. He went to a neighboring village, and in the course of time was introduced to the daughter of Judge B.

"Dang fine gal!" said the embryo speculator to his friends, who were gaining him an entrance among the elite.

"Very."

"How much might Judge B. be worth?"

"Why, about ten thousand dollars," was the reply.

"And how many children has Judge B.?"

"Three."

"Three into ten goes three times and a third over," mentally ciphered P.

Here was a chance, a glorious chance, and he improved it too. He made love to the beautiful and unsophisticated daughter of the Judge with all his possessions. Strange to say, for he was as uncouth a looking cub as ever went unlicked, his suit prospered, and they were married.

The honeymoon passed off as all other honeymoons do, and they were happy. The bride was lively and chatty, and often made allusions to her brothers and sisters. Startled by some names he thought should not be in the catalogue of relations one evening at tea he said:

"My dear, I thought there were only three of you?"

"So there are, by my ma, but my pa's first wife had eight more."

"Eleven into ten, no times and many over!" said the astonished P.

He jumped up and kicked over the chair and groined in perfect agony. "I'm sold, I'm sold!—and—a—right cheap—than an old bell-weather sheep at that."

The Great Wall in China.

William H. Seward, speaking of the great wall of China, which he examined during his tour around the world, says: "The Chinese have been, for at least two or three thousand years, a wall-naked people. It would bankrupt New York or Paris to build up the walls of Pekin. The great wall of China is the wall of the world. It is forty feet high. The lower thirty are of hewn limestone and granite. Two modern carriages may pass each other on the summit. It has a parapet throughout its entire length, with convenient staircases, buttresses, and garrison-houses at every quarter of a mile, and it runs, not by cutting down hills and raising valleys, but over the uneven crests of the mountains and down through their gorges a distance of a thousand miles. Admiral Rodgers and I calculated that it would cost more now to build the great wall of China, through its extent of one thousand miles, than it cost to build the fifty-five thousand miles of railroads in the United States. What a commentary it is upon the ephemeral range of the human intellect to see this great utilitarian enterprise, so necessary and effective a thousand years ago, now not merely useless, but an incumbrance and an obstruction!"

Dyspepsia.

If a man of business wishes to get rid of dyspepsia, he must give his brain and stomach less to do. It will be of no particular service to him to follow any particular regimen—to live on chaff bread, or any such stuff, to weigh his food, &c.—so long as the brain is in a state of constant excitement. Let that have the proper rest, and the stomach will perform its function. But if he pass fourteen or fifteen hours a day in his office or counting-house, and take no exercise, his stomach will inevitably become paralyzed, and if he puts nothing into it but a biscuit a day, it will not digest it.

An Englishman, having heard a great deal about the Yankee propensity of "bragging," thought he would make an experiment in the art himself. He walked up to a market-woman's stand, and, pointing to some large watermelons, said: "What do you raise any bigger apples than these in America?" "Apples!" said the woman, disdainfully; "anybody might know you was an Englishman. Them's huckleberries!"

The London Lancet asserts that night work is not injurious to adults under certain conditions. The hours of sleep should never be curtailed, and the light should be white, powerful, steady and concentrated by a shade on the work.

It argues that an insufficient, flickering, or too diffused light is one of the most serious causes in producing the brain irritation which troubles night workers. It recommends abundant nutriment, and a moderate use of tobacco.

Go Slow.

Already we see some of our trotting horses that have been laid up all winter, being driven on the road at the top of their speed. What ignorance this displays! The roads are hard as iron, and soreness must ensue. Such hanging and pounding on the hard macadamized roads will scarcely horse should not be subjected to much less should one that has had work, and has been newly shod, will injure his feet certainly. Then, such a rate of speed is wrong so early in the season. The horse must be brought up to his highest rate by slow degrees. First, he must have walking exercise a few weeks, then slow trotting exercise, gradually increasing the distance, and then he can occasionally be given his head and opened for a quarter, and finally, after a couple of months, he is ready for fast work. His respiration and circulation are prepared for it, and everything works in harmony. Horses that are known to be fast but with little speed. They want hardening, seasoning. The driver must have judgment. He should understand the laws of animal physiology. He should know that any violation of those laws will produce an injury to the horse. Men who are handling horses need brains, and the highest quality of brains. In no pursuit are they needed more. The greatest skill is required to develop the highest powers of the horse, and we do hate to see this noble animal mistreated and abused. We have sometimes thought there ought to be a school for trainers of this noble animal. How few know how to properly shoe him, or how to properly break or train, or even feed or drive him. How many use force when they should use kindness. How many abuse and mistreat him, and perhaps through ignorance. No one who can not control his passions should have anything to do with horses. He should first be able to govern himself before he is entrusted with horses.—*Rural World*.

Beecher on Railroads.

In the course of some very wise and earnest remarks on the subject of the large railroad corporations of our country, the other day, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said:

"You stand in the city of New York to day and look Southward, and you shall see that great corporation, the Pennsylvania road, with a capital now, directly and through its connecting branches, of hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars; and you look a little further to the North and see the Erie railroad, with a capital of hundreds of millions of dollars; still further to the North you see the New York Central, with a capital of hundreds of millions of dollars. Now, let there come up a question of national politics, which touches the railway interests, so that these great roads join their hands and their capital, what power is there on this continent that could for a moment resist them? We have a disguised despotism among us. We have a tyrant that is more tyrannical in possibility in the future than ever slavery was. Slavery is dead, but Minion in its place to-day, and there is no Legislature that exists on this continent that could not be crushed or bought by the combination of such vast treasures as are held in the hands of only three central roads."

One of the Ohio papers tells about a brave little boy who found a broken rail on the railroad track, and, perceiving the peril in which the train should be placed if they should come dashing past without warning, sat out on the fence for five long hours in the bitter winter cold, in order that he might carry the first news of the accident to his father, who is a local editor of a paper published in the neighboring village. Such fidelity in a child is deeply affecting.

The story reminds us of the reporter in Omaha, who trained his little son to make bets with his young companions that they were afraid to go home and build a bonfire in the garret. And when the bet was accepted, the guileless infant would stuff the other lads' pockets with matches, watch him go into the house, and then make a bonfire for the reporter's office. That eminent Journalist was always first at fires, and he invariably had the fullest particulars.

As engaged young gentlemen got rather neatly out of a little scrape with his intended. She taxed him with having kissed two ladies at some party at which she was not present. He owned it, but said that their united ages only made twenty-one. The simple-minded girl thought of ten and eleven and laughed off her pet. He did not explain that one was nineteen and the other two years of age.

The statement is made that only one of every nine of the 65,000 Protestant ministers in the United States have been able to provide for their families in the way of life insurance, and of these not more than half can pay the necessary premiums.

A FELLOW walking through a shamblyard, stumbled upon the inscription: "I am not dead, but sleeping." Disgusted at what he deemed a manifest attempt to impose upon travelers, he exclaimed: "Well, if I was dead, by thunder I'd own it!"

The Evils of Tobacco.

O, 'tis such a horrid sight to see our admirable young men becoming such "sweet" slaves to the use of this all-consuming, all-vitalizing inconsistency! Is it simply from a love of it, or why is it that this terrible evil is gaining so largely on the stronger portion of humanity? It may be that the more cultivated look at with more abhorrence than formerly, and thus magnify its present proportions. However this may be, we feel safe in asserting that its victims are certainly becoming more audacious each day. Once, the presence of ladies was a preventive, and even the most delicately perfumed cigar would be allowed to remain unlighted; but now, on the contrary, they are expected to quaff the fuliginous puff in a moonlight stroll, or during a morning buggy-ride; and if asked if smoking is objectionable, to answer, "Oh, certainly not; indeed, it's perfectly charming!" And until ladies cease to be hypocrites, and do not speak the smiling lie with lips that conceal the disgust in their hearts, the practice will be indulged in. When we speak of a woman's prejudice against tobacco, she suggests that it is because of its untidiness. She loves comparative purity; more than half her efforts tend to keep her home and surroundings distantly sweet and clean. And this filthy practice not only leads to the pollution of the air and the defilement of floors, but, more than all, it renders repulsive the approach of those she loves best on earth. She may at once suspect that inveterate smoking is gradually robbing them of all energy and enterprise, destroying their every attractive charm, and subjecting the entire system to a state of severe deterioration. Dark, yellowish teeth, lips parched and brown; thick, swarthy complexion; whiskers and clothing steeped in disagreeable odors—these certainly are not recommendations to the favor of those who place cleanliness next to godliness. To smoke is bad enough, but to chew is simply beyond the bounds of reason. There are many that indulge who secretly are ashamed of themselves for doing so, and who would disregard and loathe the practice, could they only command the moral courage to exist for a time with an unsatisfied desire, and could endure the scoffs and jeers of their more rude and unpurged companions. So they continue; and boys contract the habit, only to regret it and despite themselves for many long years. A sharp writer has said: "It has utterly ruined thousands of boys; and he who smokes or chews early and frequently is never known to make a man of energy, and generally lacks muscular as well as mental power. It renders them emaciated and consumptive, with nerves shattered, spirits low and moody, throat dry, demanding stimulating drinks." Then we would warn you—we beseech you, if you would be anything in the world, to shun tobacco as a disgusting poison.

Mr. Hope, Ky., March 4, 1873.

See to the Colds.

Spring is the most trying season for colds. They need extra care and feed. Farmers are generally busy putting in their crops and they neglect them. The weather is becoming warm, and it is thought that the same care is not needed. This is a mistake. A change from cold to warm weather relaxes the system, and young stock rapidly decline and become lousy. If they become poor, you may be sure they are afflicted with lice. These can be destroyed by greasing the animal; or a decoction of tobacco leaves or stems may be used on them, and thus they may be rid of lice. The teething of colts at this season is bad, as they are developing new teeth and their gums are swollen and inflamed. They should have soft and nutritious food, and a change afforded to whet their appetite. It is a pity for colts to lose the flesh they have acquired when a little extra care and feed would prevent any loss. When a good colt has been bred it should be raised properly, and kindness, care, and skill are required to do this.—*Coleman's Rural World*.

Wife.

This good old Saxon word (*wif*) is after all

LOUISIANA.

The territorial existence of Louisiana was marked by stirring events. Her borders, since the beginning of the present century, have been the theater of irregular intervals of strife, carnage, and revolution. Her soil and wealth, more than once, have excited the avarice and ambition of free-booters and filibustering adventurers. Time and again she has been made to suffer by the schemes of despotic power under the guise of Republicanism.

The first event in her history, which was prominent in its influence and effect upon the United States, was the suspension, in the year 1802, of the American right of deposit at New Orleans, which had been guaranteed by the Spanish Government for three years. Morales, the Spanish intendant, by force of arms, prohibited American deposits, and thus struck the commerce of the West at its vital point. During the prevalence of the excitement, which this treaty violation occasioned, Louisiana was ceded by the Spanish Government to France, and New Orleans was held by Napoleon, the first consul of the Republic.

So great was the indignation felt in the United States, that a motion came near prevailing in the Senate, to authorize the President to forcibly take and hold by arms the post of New Orleans. But at this critical juncture, it became apparent that there would be a speedy rupture of the treaty of Amiens, made between Great Britain and France. Napoleon foresaw, that while England was mistress of the Seas, it would be impossible for him to hold a port so distant as that of New Orleans, and negotiations were opened with the American minister for the sale of a magnificent Empire for fifteen millions of dollars. The contract for this extraordinary sale was speedily closed, and thus was accomplished the first great annexation of territory to the United States.

Meanwhile the national country between the United States and Spain was in a very unsatisfactory state. Spain was indignant at the sale by France, and made threats of war for the recovery of the territory. In 1806 her threats gave place to overt demonstrations of hostility, and on the banks of the Sabine, she drew up her armies preparatory to cross that boundary and forcibly take possession of New Orleans. It was at this trying period that Aaron Burr discovered the opening for the play of his ill-regulated ambition. With great secrecy and the most consummate tact, he began the organization of a military force, to be known as the "Army of the West," with a purpose, avowed only to his joint conspirators, of descending the Mississippi river, and wrest from Spain an indefinite portion of her territory adjacent to the Gulf, and then turn upon the Southwestern portion of the United States, seize a large area of territory and make New Orleans the Capital and commercial emporium of a new Empire of which he was to be chief, and Wilkinson, his second in power. This scheme was thwarted by Daviess, the attorney general for the United States, and Louisiana, for a season, enjoyed repose.

Her existence as a Republic was thus begun, amid the schemes and projects of men who refused to walk the paths of honorable ambition, and now seems to be on the eve of dissolution in the very midst of anarchy and revolution, brought on by villains and desperadoes—public robbers and common thieves—to whom, it were bordering upon sacrilege to compare Barr, Wilkinson and Sebastian. The whole State is now turned over as a butchered sacrifice to appease the wrath, and satiate the greed, of Kellogg's thieves. The defeat of the Carpenter bill, which proposed a new election, was the only hope the State had left. Of that they were soon bereft, and the people had left to them only a choice between despair and bloody resistance. That resistance has been feebly made—feebly only because of the lack of number and physical power to compete with the minions that wait upon the despotism of Kellogg. The blood that has been shed upon the streets of New Orleans will forever prove a stain upon the record of Grant, harder to erase than the faded black spot upon the hand of Calhoun. The most talented and virtuous Senators in Congress stand aghast at his inhuman cruelty in turning loose upon an opulent, highly civilized people a horde of bayonet-battered thieves to rob them in day and steal from them at night, to gild their industry, paralyze their commerce, and reduce them to a state of vassalage and want.

It has come past that one single man, styled a judge of a Federal court, is said to control and determine the political status of a sovereign State. That judge is sustained by an insolent mulatto negro and a political adventurer, and the three by President Grant. It is folly to attempt to beat into the President's head a rational idea in reference to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in such a case as that now prevalent in Louisiana. That this matter of difference which exists there, is one purely political in its nature, and one which could not possibly be the subject of judicial investigation in a Federal court, is plain to every man competent to decide upon the difference between a government in form Republican and one in form monarchical. All that is required to know it, is to read the Constitution of the United States; and Grant's excuse for supporting the physical judgment of Durell is necessarily either based upon ignorance or corruption. The intelligent members of the Republican party know this, and in the Senate we witness the humiliating spectacle of Republican Senators tamely acquiescing in this usurpation while they publish to

the country that the Executive interference is in support of the vilest and most flagrant despotism ever attempted to be established within the limits of the country. In contemplating the whole scheme to degrade this proud and chivalric State, we cannot fail to discover in the malignity which pushes it forward, additional evidence of the decay of public virtue, and the facility with which it is now being carried into complete execution attests the reason of the alarm felt by better men, not only for the principles of Republicanism, but for the name of Republic.

It is time that we should awake from that dream of delusion, in whose chains we have so long been bound, that there is complete safety in public virtue and public intelligence. They fail daily when brought into contact with the glitter of the emoluments that flow from the patronage of government. Virtue falls before the temptations that are presented to it, and intelligence, thus deprived of its most encouraging hopes, serves only to point out new objects of unlawful pursuit and suggest a new method of attaining them.

FANCY soaps and perfumeries—the largest variety—the finest and purest in the market, at W. H. Anderson's.

THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

On Monday last, the several candidates for the office of State Senator addressed the citizens of Lincoln county at the court-house in this place. The audience was large and attentive, composed in the main of the substantial, intelligent farmers of the county, who manifested a proper solicitude in determining for themselves, which of the three aspirants possessed the greatest amount of fitness for the position to which they severally aspired. The concession between them is mutual, that each one is unobjectionable to the party of which he is a member, so far as his personal and political status is concerned. Their relations are in every respect friendly and even cordial. Their only spirit of rivalry crops out in the opposing convictions, entertained by each one, of superior fitness, by force of circumstance, to represent and promote the interests they would have in charge as Senators from the Eighteenth Senatorial District.

C. Bowman, of Boyle, first spoke, prefacing a somewhat lengthy address with a few scraps of good wit and humor, but soon glided into a sober, dignified and sensible speech. He is a gentleman of mature age, a fluent talker, possessing a well-trained mind, which he has carefully stored with a stock of political and general information, and capable of rendering efficient service in the important matter of legislation.

He was followed by Mr. Bruce, of Garrard, a younger gentleman, whose experience as a public speaker seems to be limited, but whose good sense and well-balanced judgment are not at a discount. His remarks were brief, but both pertinent and pointed. With the advantage of a larger experience, based upon his sterling qualities as a gentleman of probity and good native intellect, he would be able to manifest proper capability in any position of trust he would be willing to accept.

Mr. Varnon, being on his native heath, spoke last. To this community he is well and favorably known by reason of almost a life-time association. It is common to say of a good man, that his honesty is proverbial; it would be uncommon to say otherwise of Mr. Varnon. He is mature in years and ripe in legislative experience. How often and how long he has given service to his county and State in the General Assembly of Kentucky we know not. At present he is the member from this county, and charged mainly with the onerous duties of statutory revision. His discretion and judgment as a lawyer have caused his appointment upon those committees which demand his time and tax the best energies of his mind. For this reason it will be impossible for him to give his attention to the earlier stages of the canvass.

These gentlemen are all willing to submit the question of their candidacy to the action of the Democratic party. Until the Convention is held, which shall decide between them, we counsel that spirit of moderation and freedom from bitter jealousies which each one ardently desires, to the end that personal animosity shall not be engendered, nor complete harmony for final action be endangered.

A MAGNIFICENT stock of pictures and picture frames of all sizes at W. H. Anderson's.

The Lexington Press says: "By a recent act of the Legislature the county of Jessamine has changed the time of holding her County Court from the first to third Monday in each month. The order of them now is, Paris, Richmond, Harrodsburg, on the first Monday; Lexington, second Monday; Nicholasville, Danville, and Georgetown, and Mt. Sterling, third Monday; Winchester, Cynthia, and Versailles, fourth Monday in each month."

GO and see the new stock of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches at E. B. Hayden's.

The Harper slander suit at Georgetown progresses with much interest. The Lexington Press reporter thinks the evidence shows Harper guilty of killing the old people.

THE REPRESENTATIVE CANVASS.

Proceeding the announcement of the candidates for the Senate on last Monday, the candidates for the House of Representatives addressed the people of the county. Mr. F. F. Bobbitt, in a short speech, made known his purpose to solicit from the citizens of Lincoln his election to that body. Mr. W. O. Hansford, in response to a previously published call in this paper, announced his candidacy for the same position. Although other calls have been made, no other response was given, and at present the field is clear to these two aspirants; nor have we any information at this time that any other gentleman designs to enter the ring as a competitor.

As a Democratic journal, it is not proper that we should assume the attitude of a partisan in the contest as it now stands. In reference to Mr. Bobbitt we can say, that he has lived many years in Lincoln county, and is identified with her interests. He is generally known by reason of frequent public speeches.

Mr. Hansford represented this county in a previous session of the Legislature, and is, therefore, no novice in the business he proposes to undertake. Being a good talker, both in public and private, an honorable, well-balanced man, he would prove, if elected, no unworthy representative.

PAINTS, oils, varnishes, glass and putty, a complete stock at W. H. Anderson's.

The Farmers' Secret Political Society.

There is a secret political society of farmers, which has already attained formidable dimensions in all the Western States. It is spreading rapidly in Ohio. Its object is to benefit the agricultural population, and to see why its industry is not remunerative in proportion to other classes. A well-known farmer in an adjoining county, at a meeting of agriculturists, held up a one-hundred-dollar bill, and offered it to any one who would come forward and swear that for the last two years, in Southern Ohio, he had been able to make both ends meet. Not a single man availed himself of the opportunity.

The troubles under which the Western and Southern agriculturist labor are to a great extent, the effects of legislation, which by a little investigation that they propose to set on foot, they are bound to discover. In the first place, why should money invested in farms be taxed, and at the same time money invested in United States bonds be exempt from it? In the next place, while none of the farmers' products, such as wheat, corn, potatoes, &c., are protected by any tariff, why should he be compelled to pay double and treble prices for his hoes, plows, axes, reapers, and all other agricultural implements, in order to benefit the iron and steel interests in Pennsylvania? Thirdly, why should he be obliged to pay Massachusetts cotton and woolen manufacturers a far greater price than he could obtain for other and far better articles in Europe? Fourthly, why should the salt which he puts upon his beef, pork, and butter be taxed over one hundred per cent, while the New England fisherman gets his free duty? Fifth, why should the Government, by paying an exorbitant interest in bonds, when a large portion of its indebtedness could be taken by the people without interest, oblige the farmer to borrow it at the same rate, or go without accommodation that character? Why should the salaries of public officers be largely increased, when it is so difficult for the farmer to make his expenditures and his receipts balance one another? Why should the local freights on railroads, on farmers' products, be of such an exorbitant nature, and thus deprive the agriculturist from availing himself of the prices in different markets remote from his residence? Why should there be such stealing, corruption and robbery in all the branches of legislation at the expense of the farmer? These are a few of the questions that will come up before the agriculturist in a body, where they will see them without being biased by partisan prejudice and association.

The agriculturist interest is the great source of all our wealth. Two-thirds of all the people of the United States are engaged in it. Upon its prosperity depends that of all other classes.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FOR cigars and tobacco, of uniform brands, go to W. H. Anderson's.

The robbery of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, on Main street near 7th, Louisville, last Sunday night, created a profound sensation. The vault was entered by means of sawing through a room above the bank, and boring through the vault roof. The safe was blown open, and money and bonds to the tune of one hundred thousand dollars extracted.

FRESH fish at J. M. Rochester & Co.'s every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

The House bill authorizing the people of the counties to donate the right of way and depot grounds to the Cincinnati Southern road has passed the Senate, and needs only the Governor's signature to become a law. An important amendment was incorporated in the bill, limiting the right to vote upon the question to assessed taxpayers.

A LARGE invoice of clothing just received at Hayden's.

The Texas Central Railroad was completed on the 10th inst, and there is now unbroken rail connection between St. Louis and the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS for wall paper—E. B. Hayden's.

Gov. DIX, of New York, has suspended the execution of Foster, the car-hack murderer, until the 21st of this month.

The Central University.

The charter for the new Central University has passed the Legislature, and the next step will be the choice of a location by the Alumni Association. Danville has offered \$45,000 in money and land; Richmond offers \$40,000 in money and some land; Shelbyville offers a building valued at \$50,000 and land; Anchorage offers \$30,000 and a large tract of land, with promised subscriptions which brings their offer up to \$50,000 or more.

HAYDEN'S furniture, carpets, and wall paper is going off like hot cakes.

The Grand Duke Alexis, who was sent to the United States for the purpose of studying the habits of our pretty girls, has done gone and got married. The old folks sent him over here to get him away from a poor gal over there, but love laughs at locksmiths &c.

E. B. Hayden's large invoice of shoes have arrived at last.

BARDSTOWN reports nineteen citizens of that place weighing 4,550, or an average of 239 1/2 pounds each, and proposes to throw in to make good weight two ladies whose aggregate weight is six hundred and twenty-five and a half pounds.

THE most elegant stock of clothing and piece goods in town will be found at E. B. Hayden's.

E. B. Hayden invites attention to his new stock of ladies' custom-made shoes.

Louisville Shirt & Collar House



Send for Price List and Circulars.

FOR SALE

EXCHANGE!!

I WILL offer my residence and store-house, in the town of Louisville, Lincoln county, Ky., on reasonable terms for cash, or will exchange it for a small farm and good land. There is a stable, corn-crop, buggy house, etc., all in good repair. A good garden, well watered. The house is large and well arranged with two good wine-rooms attached. For further particulars call on or address me at Henryville, Ind.—JOHN J. BLEDSOE.

CRAIG & MCALISTER'S GREAT EXPOSITION OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, THROUGH THE SEASON.

FURNITURE

Carpetings, Mattings,

Oil Cloths,

Wall Paper,

Upholstery, &c.

TO WHICH I respectfully call the attention of the people of this and adjoining counties. My prices will be as LOW as anything will be sold while the stock is complete.

E. B. HAYDEN.

A GOOD PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE.

HAS been in use but a short time. Is suitable for church or family use. Will be sold cheap for cash. Is one of Schlegel & Co's make. Can be seen any time at the Baptist church. Apply at Telephone-Journal office or to J. D. McNally, Richmond, Ind.

Millinery Goods!

FALL 1872.

Mrs. L. BEAZLEY, Fashionable Milliner and Mantuamaker, Second door west of the old postoffice, Stanford, Ky.

Hosiery and Hats Made and Trimmed to Order.

Notions and Fancy Goods, Neck and Handkerchiefs, Velvet Ribbons, Neck Ties, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Collars, Jewelry, etc., etc.

Grand Opening Every Day During the Season.

MOZART CORNER, Louisville, Kentucky.



The above cut represents the GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE of

KIRTLAND & BLANCHARD, Mozart Corner, 4th and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

This house can furnish everything in the clothing line for Men, Boys and Children at

VERY LOW FIGURES.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in Great Variety.

Cheap Shirts Made to Order.

SEVERANCE, MILLER & CO., DEALERS IN

DRESS GOODS,

DOMESTICS,

NOTIONS,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING,

A SPECIALTY.

GARDNER

FIRE EXTINGUISHER!

MANUFACTURED BY

Lithgow Fire Extinguisher Works!

Indorsed by Baltimore, Louisville, New Albany, Jackson, Cleveland and other Fire Departments.

The Gardner is the Best in Use.

It is Effective and Reliable.

Always Ready.

It Generates its Own Power.

Cannot get out of Order.

Any Child can Work it.

Can be seen and further information given by calling on C. O. SMITH, Manager, No. 71 Main Street, Louisville, Ky. Agents wanted in every city in the United States. Send for circular of sizes and prices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. F. HAMREY, City butcher, gives notice that on and after this day he will discontinue his customers WENDEL SETTLEMENTS for beef and will sell upon them personally or through his agent at the close of each week. He desires the patronage of all, and will accept all to comply with those terms, on an experience of several years has demonstrated that no man can furnish first-class meat upon any other terms. H-26 W. F. HAMREY

OUR

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue

Hardy Bulbs

Is sent free to all who apply. A. J. SARR & SEUNER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Grand Opening Every Day During the Season.

MOZART CORNER, Louisville, Kentucky.

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GEO. C. McGRATH, J. H. MASONHIMER, R. E. SEWELL.

McGRATH, SEWELL & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

78 Fourth Street, Marble Front,

Louisville, Kentucky.

Our SPRING STOCK, which embraces one of the most elegant assortments of Spring Over-Coatings, Suitings, Vestings, &c., ever brought to the west, will be fully opened by March 1st. Style of cut and fit guaranteed to be of the highest order.

H. C. WILSON, WITH—

PIATT & ALLEN, WHOLESALE

Boots and Shoes

No. 240 Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Now is the Time

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INTERIOR JOURNAL.

Published every Friday morning at

Two Dollars

Per Annum.

The proprietors will spare no pains in making it a first-class newspaper, devoted to the interest of this particular section, and the development of the resources of this and adjoining counties.

The News, Markets, Education, Literature, Agriculture, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Shall be the chief features of its columns. Politically, the INTERIOR JOURNAL is strictly Democratic, and will rise or fall with that party.

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W. O. HANSFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CRAB ORCHARD, KY.

M. C. SAUTLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STANFORD, KY.

COOK & DENNY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MT. VERNON, KY.

D. H. DENTON, WILLIAM G. CURD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOMESET, KY.

WILL attend to all business intrusted to them in Pulaski and surrounding counties. Collections promptly made in Pulaski and Wayne counties.

A. F. MERRIMAN, SURGEON DENTIST, STANFORD, KY.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas Exhibited for the PAINLESS Extraction of Teeth.

HOTELS.

Alexanders' Hotel, Cor Main and Eighth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Furnished in Elegant Style.

Fare \$2 Per Day.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Northwest Corner Main and Lexington Streets, STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

T. M. PENNINGTON, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Those of our advertisers who desire changes made in their advertisements, must hand in copy on Monday morning next.

All communications, either of editorial or business character, should be addressed to HILLMAN & CO., at Louisville, Ky., or to the Editor, at the office of the Journal, at the same place.

All notices required for advertising, subscription or other business, must be paid for in advance, and the amount of the bill will be at the office of the Journal, at the same place.

James Cook is authorized agent at Louisville to receive for J. W. W. Adams, advertising, and to receive all notices, and to receive all notices for the same.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Thanks for prompt replies.

Read our new advertisements this week.

The Old Fellows at this place are enjoying a revival.

Over two hundred of our old subscribers renewed their subscriptions last Monday.

Mr. D. W. Hilton is with us again, hence the improvement in quantity and quality of reading matter in this issue.

There is no joke about it. We can do better job work, and do it cheaper, than any other printing office in this county.

Mrs. J. N. Craig, Mrs. George H. McKinnon, and Mrs. J. E. Afford were the first in town to begin the work of gardening.

Only three Lincoln county men have refused to renew their subscriptions in 1873, and they on the plea of "Can't afford it."

Any person wishing to borrow a few hundred dollars can be accommodated by addressing S. D. C. care of THE INTERIOR JOURNAL office.

The debating society of Stanford had a public debate last Friday night. Some of the boys gave promise of future greatness in oratory.

Two of our handsome riders, with an extra polish on their boots and on a *la mode* about their general make up, left town, the other day, behind a 2-4-2 wheel. What's up?

The Interior Journal has a much larger circulation in Lincoln, Pulaski, and Wayne counties than any other paper in Kentucky, and is consequently a choice advertising medium for those counties.

Mr. W. R. Holzclaw brought us a specimen of maple-sugar which we pronounce the fairest, and at the same time the richest, that we remember to have seen. He says the saccharine quality of the water, this season, is considerably better than usual.

The attention of the ladies is especially called to the advertisement of the Misses Mitchell in another column. Specimens of their needlework have come under our observation, and we assure them as competent as any of the ladies in the county.

On Monday night the dwelling of Mr. Levi Hubble, near Millersburg, in this county, with its contents, was entirely consumed by fire. Mr. Hubble was absent from home at the time. It is supposed that the fire was caused by lightning during the terrible thunder-storm. Building insured.

Among those of our countrymen who have been confined with serious illnesses recently, we noticed on our streets last Monday, Hon. J. F. Cook, Dr. J. F. Peyton, Mr. John L. Dawson, and Mr. Chris. Englemann. We have favorable reports from Mr. Joseph McAllister, Mr. Garvin, Mr. B. Van Arsdale, and others, and hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing their convalescence.

Almost everybody we met on Monday gave us a kind word of encouragement, and a goodly number slipped into our hands substantial tokens of their appreciation of our labors to furnish them and their families a readable newspaper. All seemed to be satisfied, and renewed their subscriptions cheerfully. To every one who gave us a word of encouragement, we return thanks.

Meers, E. F. & Son, of Bryansville, had an exhibition, last Monday, several vehicles of their own manufacture, which were equal to any work of the kind we have had occasion to notice. Samuel Ranganham bought of them an elegant skeleton well made and neatly finished, at a very moderate price. These skeletons, it seems to us, are almost indispensable to men who desire to show their stock to good advantage, and are light and durable.

On last Sunday the pastures belonging to Mr. J. S. Murphy and A. S. Myers, a short distance southwest of town, were discovered to be on fire, and the wind being very strong from the west, it was with the greatest difficulty that a number of gentlemen from town succeeded in subduing the flames ere the adjacent pastures and stubble fields on the farm of Oscar Orsley caught fire, and a good deal of damage to fences was the result. On Monday the pastures on the farm on Mr. L. H. Singleton resided were also on fire, and before it was checked, several parties in that neighborhood suffered considerable loss.

Here is a bit of useful information, which, if followed, will prevent a great many accidents. The gentleman here should never be left hitched to a vehicle without having some sort of check upon him. Try the following method of fastening horses: Take the reins and pass them round underneath the hubs outside of the wheel, and give them a hitch to one of the spokes. If the horse starts the reins are drawn up, instantly checking him, and as soon as he commences to back they are as instantly loosened. If, in addition to this, when there are a pair of horses, one of the traces are loosened, the team will seldom move far enough forward to start the wagon without being checked by the bit.

The entertainment given by Mr. R. W. Lillard to a number of his intimate friends, at the Commercial Hotel, on Wednesday night last, was a most delightful affair. The banquet was prepared and served in elegant style, and the tables were laden with the most tempting viands. Appropriate toasts and apt responses were indulged in; the exuberant wit of the gallant company of convivial jokers imparted zest to the occasion, while the ready repartee of the bachelor champion elicited hearty applause. After toasting the generosity, good looks, and hospitality of the worthy host, and the beauty, grace, and many virtues of the prospective bride, the guests departed—the bachelors to contemplate their uncertain destiny, and the Benedicts to "the dearest spot on earth—sweet home."

A LARGE and well selected stock of fresh, pure drugs, chemicals and patent medicines always to be found at W. H. Anderson's.

Somerset Again Accessible.

The Somerset stage, under the management of Messrs. Huxsion & Padgett, came in last Wednesday evening under a full head of steam, and with a grand flourish of whip and trumpet. We hope the road will remain in good condition, so that daily communication by coach with the mountain metropolis will not again be interrupted. It is very evident that all thinking men in the county that one of the great needs of Pulaski in the way of public improvement is a turnpike road from Somerset to Stanford; but we presume it is useless to agitate a question that will involve an outlay of money while their new court-house is being built and paid for, and their prospects are so flattering for a great railway thoroughfare. The improvement is very much needed now, and would be almost, if not quite, as necessary after the railroad is built; therefore we hope that but few more winters will pass ere the people of Pulaski will consent to meet us on the dividing line with a good and durable turnpike road. We

FROM PULASKI COUNTY.

Correspondence Interior Journal.

SOMERSET, KY., March 11, 1873.

MRS. WOLFORD'S CONCERT.

The evening of the 4th inst. presented a scene of joy, pride, and gladness to teachers, parents, and children in our quiet town. Mrs. Maria Wolford's concert, the closing exercise of Col. S. A. Newell's school, was a grand success. The Christian church was beautifully decorated, and filled to overflowing with eager parents and our citizens generally, whose very countenances expressed the great pleasure derived from so rare an entertainment. It was truly a lovely sight. Mrs. Wolford was superbly dressed, very modest and lady-like as she appears on all occasions, with her "flowers and beauties"—in other words, the pupils of her music class—were dressed in style, with much taste and elegance. The young gentlemen of our town who assisted in the concert appeared in their best, and acquitted themselves with honor and praise. Col. S. A. Newell and lady, so much beloved by all of their scholars, were present, their glad faces shedding a ray of joy on all around them.

PROGRAMME.

Overture, by the Somerset Cornet Band.

"Song of Greeting," Miss Mollie Vickery, assisted by the class.

"March," Miss Mollie Vickery, assisted by the class.

"Honey-suckle Glen," Carrie Sandifer, assisted by the class.

"Bright Eyes," Miss Mattie Huxsion, assisted by John Silvers on flute.

"Honey-suckle Glen," Carrie Sandifer, assisted by the class.

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